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## A New Species of *Metaxaglaea* (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Cuculliinae)<sup>1</sup>

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The new species described here has been confused in the past with *Metaxaglaea viatica* which it resembles very closely.

### *Metaxaglaea viatica* (Grote)

*Orthosia viatica* Grote, 1874, Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science for the year 1873, p. 29.

*Glaea viatica* Grote, 1874, Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci. 2: 125; Grote, 1875, Check list of the Noctuidae of America, north of Mexico, part 1, p. 14.

*Conistra viatica* Hampson, 1906, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, vol. 6, p. 461 [in part], pl. 106, fig. 19 [Type].

*Metaxaglaea viatica* Franclemont, 1937, Canadian Ent. 69: 129.

*Metaxaglaea viatica*; Forbes and Franclemont, 1954, Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states, part 3, Memoir 329, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, p. 152 [in part].

*Type*: The male specimen which served as the basis for Hampson's figure is designated the LECTOTYPE; it is in the British Museum (Natural History), and the following labels are on the pin: (1) U. S. America; (2) Grote coll. 82-54; (3) Agrotidae genitalia slide No. 378; (4) *Orthosia viatica* Grote Type; (5) *Orthosia viatica* Grote Lectotype ♂ J. G. Franclemont sel. vi 1967. The first three labels are printed, the fourth

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is in Grote's handwriting, and the fifth has been written and placed on the specimen by Mr. David S. Fletcher of the Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).

*Type Locality*: The original description gives "Alabama (Grote, December); Albany, N. Y. (Lintner)." Inasmuch as this species is commoner southward, that is, in the southern States, I am restricting the type locality to ALABAMA.

There is also a female specimen in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). The pin labels are: (1) U. S. America; (2) Grote coll. 82-54; (3) 3/12; (4) 161; (5) *Glaca viatica* Grote (Mr. Fletcher writes, "(apparently in Grote's writing).") The first two labels are printed, and the last three are hand-written. Inasmuch as the last label bears the name *Glaca viatica*, I am not designating the specimen a paralectotype. Grote placed the species in *Orthosia* when he described it, and he did not, insofar as I have been able to determine, use *Glaca* for the complex until later in 1874.

The specimen(s) from Albany, New York in the Lintner collection should be in the New York State Museum. I have not checked the material in that institution.

The figure given by Hampson is excellent, but unfortunately not all specimens are as distinctive in appearance as the one illustrated. This species has a more southern distribution than the new one, but there is a very broad zone of overlap in their ranges. At Arlington, Virginia, the two species occurred in about equal numbers during the falls of 1949 and 1950.

Records for this species, based on material in the United States National Museum Collection, the Department of Entomology Collection at Cornell University, and the author's collection, are as follows: ALABAMA: no specific locality; ARKANSAS: Carthage and Washington County; FLORIDA: Marco; GEORGIA: Savannah; ILLINOIS: Quincy; KANSAS: Wichita; LOUISIANA: Baton Rouge; MISSOURI: no specific locality; NEW JERSEY: Morris Plains and Lakehurst; NEW YORK: Banksville, Westchester County (on the New York-Connecticut Line); NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh; OHIO: Cincinnati; SOUTH CAROLINA: Clemson; TEXAS: no specific locality; VIRGINIA: Arlington.

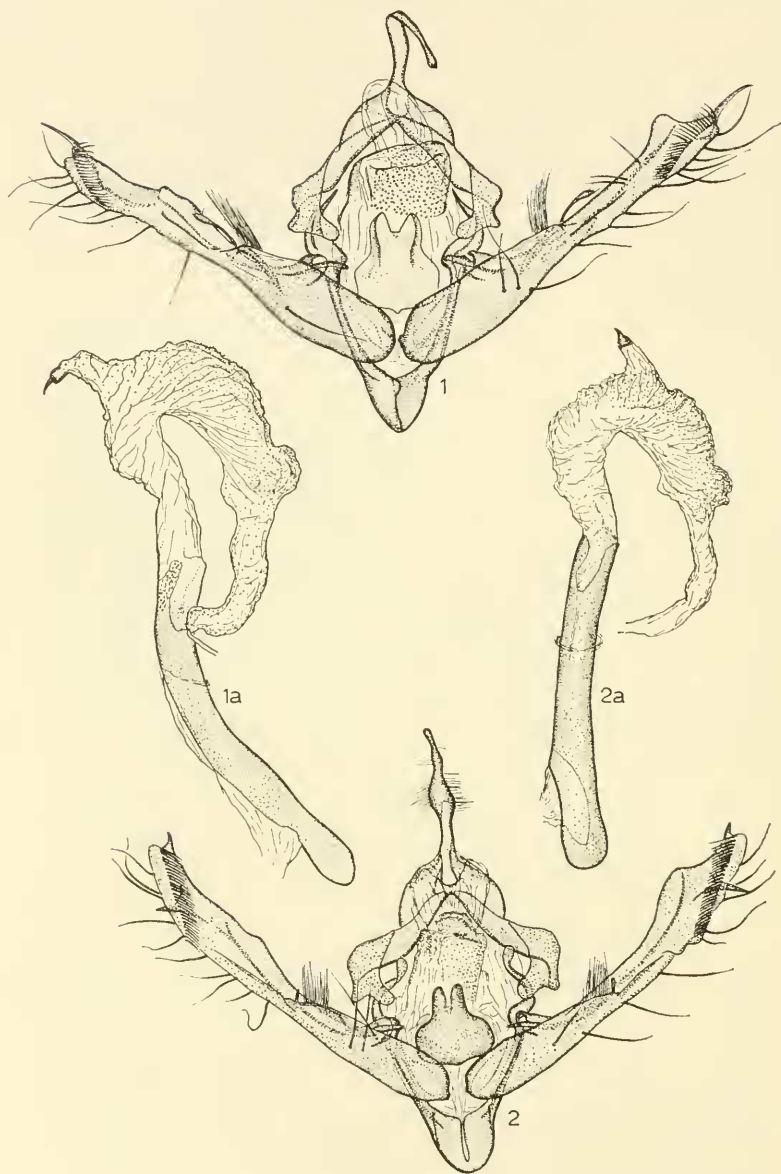
**Metaxaglaea semitaria** new species

*Glaea viatica* Holland, 1903, The Moth Book, pl. 26, fig. 38 [not Grote, misidentification].

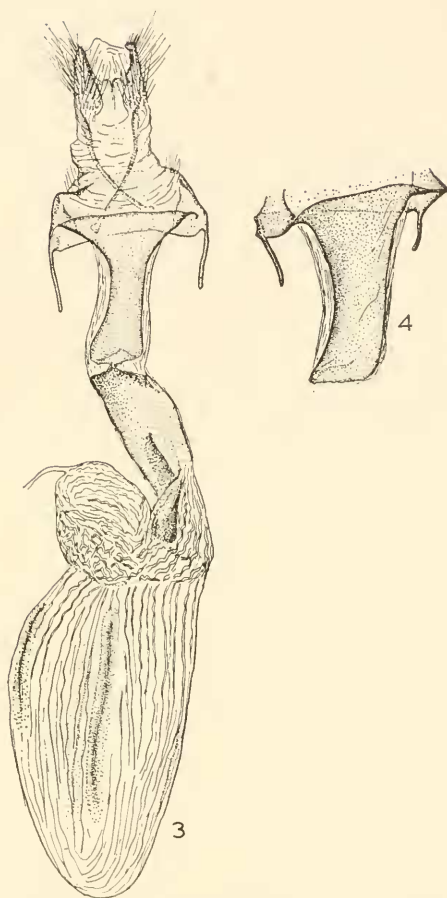
*Conistra viatica* Hampson, 1906, Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, vol. 6, p. 461 [in part].

*Metaxaglaea viatica* Forbes and Franclemont, 1954, Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states, part 3, Memoir 329, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, p. 152 [in part].

Head, thorax, and forewings bright chestnut brown. Antenna with the scape white; with basal third clothed with white scales on outer dorsal surface and with whitish scales and hairs intermixed among a predominate clothing of reddish chestnut scales and hairlike scales on inner dorsal surface; with apical two-thirds clothed with a considerable admixture of dark gray scales and some white scales. Front below scape with a blackish triangular patch on sides, above this and on a level with scape a short whitish streak. Thorax with two small black dots behind the patagia (collar), one on either side of the median crest. Forewing with median area between antemedial and postmedial lines somewhat lighter than basal and terminal areas: basal line irregular, dark brown, with a small, diffuse grayish shade beyond it; antemedial line slightly curved from costa to inner margin, irregularly crenulate, wide, dark brown, edged inwardly with diffuse grayish shade and outwardly with dark reddish brown; median shade evident, slightly irregular, angulate at and passing through basal part of reniform, dark brown, less marked toward costa; postmedial line evenly curve from costa to inner margin, regularly and deeply dentate, blackish with teeth terminating outwardly in black dots; orbicular and reniform large; orbicular oval, oblique, reniform erect, both spots weakly defined by a pale inner line and a dark reddish brown outer line; subterminal line somewhat curved, following the outer margin of wing, but inset sharply below costa to vein  $R_5$ , reddish brown, followed outwardly by a pale grayish shade; terminal line, regularly and shallowly toothed, dark brown; fringe concolorous, with considerable mixture of gray scales. Hindwing fuscous black, fringe contrasting, light chestnut



FIGURES 1-2.—1 and 1a. *Metaxaglaea viatica*. Arlington, Virginia. FIG. 1, male genitalia. FIG. 1a, aedeagus. Slide: JGF 3244. FIGS. 2 and 2a. *Metaxaglaea semitaria*. TYPE. FIG. 2, male genitalia. FIG. 2a, aedeagus. Slide: JGF 3239.



FIGURES 3-4.—3. *Metaxaglaea semitaria*. Paratype, Arlington, Virginia. Female genitalia. Slide: JGF 3445. FIG. 4. *Metaxaglaea viatica*. Arlington, Virginia. Sclerotized upper half of ductus bursae. Slide: JGF 3432.

brown. Beneath light chestnut with exception of blackish disk of forewing; postmedial line regular, curved, following conformation of wing margins, fuscous brown; discal dot on hind wing, small, fuscous brown. Legs with femora clothed with long, bright chestnut hairlike scales, with all tibiae and tarsi clothed with white scales.

The figure given by Holland in the Moth Book is a good representation of this species. The variation is not great, being mostly in the intensity of the markings which may be more or less emphasized depending on the amount of black scaling present in the antemedial and postmedial lines; some specimens have both lines blackish, and many have only the postmedial, like the type, and still others neither.

Expanse: 40–52 mm, with most specimens between 46–50 mm.

Male genitalia as figured; differing from *viatica* in the presence of a dorsal, apical spine on the outside of the cucullus of the valve, a short terminal spur on the apex of the valve, and a more extensive corona.

Female genitalia as figured; not differing from *viatica* or *inulta*, but smaller than the first.

This species is very similar to *viatica*, but it is somewhat smaller in size and paler in color; *viatica* usually has some white scaling in the fold of the forewing, the whole forewing flecked with pale scales giving it a more glistening appearance, and the area beyond the postmedial line usually darker and more contrasting. *M. semitaria* can be readily distinguished from *inulta* by the dentate postmedial line and crenulate antemedial line; these lines are even in *inulta*.

TYPE: Male. Arlington, VIRGINIA, 4 October 1949, J. G. Franclemont; male genitalia slide: JGF 3239; Franclemont Collection.

PARATYPES: 36 Males and 44 Females, Arlington, Virginia, 27 September to 22 October, 1949 and 1950, J. G. Franclemont; in Bauer-Buckett Collection, Davis, California, D. C. Ferguson Collection and Franclemont Collection. 1 Female, Horseheads, New York, October 21, 1940, L. R. Rupert; in Franclemont Collection. 4 Males and 6 Females, Lakehurst, New Jersey, October 3–9, 1936, 1937 and 1938, J. W. Cadbury; in Franclemont Collection. 1 Male and 7 Females, Lakehurst, New Jersey, October 1–16, Frederick Lemmer; in Franclemont Collection. The following are in the United States National Museum Collection, the data on the labels furnished by E. L. Todd: 11 Males and 40 Females, Lakehurst, New Jersey, various dates in early October, one collected by W. T. Davis,

the other 50 by Frederick Lemmer. 4 Males, Yaphank, Long Island, New York, (2) 24 September 1911 and (2) 1 October 1910, G. P. Engelhardt. 2 Males and 2 Females, Hampton, New Hampshire, October 1 and 5, 1912, S. Albert Shaw. 1 Female, East River, Connecticut, Charles R. Ely. 1 Female, Connecticut. 1 Female, Concord, Massachusetts, October 12, 1912, William Reiff. 1 Female, Athens, Georgia, October 14, 1937, E. M. Pittman.

I wish to acknowledge the generous assistance of Mr. David S. Fletcher of the British Museum (Natural History). He made a dissection and slide mount of the genitalia of the type, furnished information on the identity of the type, transmitted the label data on the specimens in the BM(NH) and placed a label on the specimen selected as Lectotype.

The drawings are by Mrs. Linda Lai.

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## Nomenclature and Synonymy of the North American Ants of the Genera *Ponera* and *Hypoponera* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)<sup>1, 2</sup>

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This paper partly summarizes taxonomic work in progress on those ants previously assigned to the genus *Ponera* Latreille, *sensu* Emery (1911). It is presented now in order to clarify the nomenclature of the relevant species occurring in America north of Mexico. More complete discussion of these species will be given in several projected papers.

*Ponera*, *sensu lato*, was shown recently to have included species belonging in two major genera, which take the names *Ponera* Latreille and *Hypoponera* Santschi (Taylor, 1967). Both of these genera occur in North America, where they are

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